

gross and several sums of money paid me by Jno. G. Breslin Esq., late Treasurer on account of balance due from him:

Jan. 14, 1856.	\$222,691 02
" 15 "	24,703 92
" 16 "	75,390 85
" 18 "	53,977 08
Feb. 2, 1856.	\$23,445 57
" 3 "	1,530 00
" 9 "	50,737 63
" 12 "	2,616 46
" 16 "	2,578 46
" 18 "	35,634 57
Mar. 3, 1856.	174,917 20
" 5 "	151,379 18
Total amount.	\$361,930 95

This includes ALL that I have received from the late Treasurer to this date. There is yet outstanding \$80,000 of his certificates, held by the Treasurer of Hamilton county.

In the gross receipts, I have included the redemption fund of the canal Bank of Cleveland.

I am, respectfully, W. H. GIBSON, Treasurer.

In a statement of the condition of the Treasury submitted by him to the Joint Committee on the 14th Dec. last, the balance due from Mr. Breslin, exclusive of the suspended debt of \$204,636 65 is said to be \$6,399 92, which it was understood Mr. Gibson was willing to assume and for which he was liable to account.

The 5th Section of the act "supplementary to the act prescribing the duties of the Auditor and Treasurer of State, relative to the receipt, disbursement and safekeeping of the public money and accounting for them," is as follows:

"The Treasurer shall during the first ten days of each month, make out and publish in at least two daily and weekly newspapers of general circulation, printed in the city of Columbus, an abstract exhibiting the true condition of the Treasury, as it shall have existed on the first day of the month; which abstract shall set forth the amount of money actually in the Treasury at Columbus, the amount of drafts, bills of exchange and other evidences of debt held by the Treasurer, specifying the amount of each, the date thereof, and when payable, with the name of the makers, indorsers, acceptors and drawers thereof; the amount of deposits in the several depositories of money belonging to the Treasury; which abstract shall be attested by the oath of the Treasurer or his principal accounting Clerk."

In obedience to the provisions of this section, on the 9th of April last, Mr. Gibson published in the Ohio State Journal the following statement of the condition of the Treasury:

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE }
Columbus, April 9, 1857. }

"An abstract exhibiting, the condition of the Treasury on the 7th inst.; published as required by the act of March 30, 1857."

Balance carried over from last month.	\$4,483 84
" Canal Fund.	26,755 32
" Sinking Fund.	28,089 69
" School Library Fund.	403 46
" Canal Bank Fund.	38,935 47
Cash of Hamilton county for interest.	900,000 00
Overdraft on School Fund.	\$68,168 78
2,126 74	
Total balance.	\$678,041 04

DEBITS, EVIDENCES OF DEBT, &c.

Collections in Transit.	\$43,087 63
Receipts of Public Officers.	11,004 74
Advance to officers of Penitentiary.	958 19
Advance to Lunatic Asylum.	1,000 00
Feb. 26, 1857, Auditor's draft on Treasurer of Van Wert county.	421 33
April 4, Auditor's draft on W. L. & S. D. Day & Co.	305 10
April 4, Auditor's draft on Ohio Tool Co.	980 00
April 4, Auditor's draft on Hall, Ayres & Co.	63 92
April 4, Auditor's draft on A. W. Hall & Co.	528 30
April 4, Auditor's draft on John Brown & Co.	20 00
April 4, Auditor's draft on Hall, Brown & Co.	356 20
Jan. 7, 1857, Auditor's draft on Ohio Tool Co.	1,016 80
Sept. 4, 1854, Auditor's draft on P. Roe.	9 50
Dec. 23, 1856, Auditor's draft on Savings Bank for taxes.	550 00
May 13, 1856, Auditor's draft on T. M. Jackson, Cash. for Taxes.	929 60
May 13, 1856, Auditor's draft on C. B. Foster, Cash. for Taxes.	3,093 49
April 7, 1857, Certificate of Franklin Branch Bank.	2,000 00
April 1, 1857, Certificate of H. B. Hubbard on Bartlett & Smith.	62 50
Nov. 27, 1856, Certificate of Delaware Co. Bank, endorsed by J. H. Russell, Treasurer.	14 00
Mar. 11, 1857, Certificate of Scioto Valley Bank.	10,000 00
March 23, Certificate of Norwalk Branch Bank.	117 00
March 21, Certificate of Franklin Branch Bank.	43 33
March 19, Certificate of Bartlett & Smith.	594 00
March 24, Certificate of Adams, Carr & Co. endorsed by J. H. Russell and J. Shaw.	110 00
April 1, 1857, Draft of Marietta Bank on S. P. Bishop, Cashier.	210 00
April 3, 1857, Draft of J. H. Mayo & Co. on Hatch & Langdon, endorsed by J. Mills.	1,000 00

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

April 7, 1857, Piqua Branch Bank.	686 33
" Tomb, Huse & Co.	707 40
" Seneca Co. Bank.	2,700 45
" Bank of Commerce.	789 61
" Dunley, Drake & Co.	66 65
" Clinton Bank.	13,000 00
" Ohio L. Ins. and Trust Co. N. Y., as claimed.	47,500 00

The foregoing is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Wm. H. GIBSON,
Treasurer of State.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of April, 1857.

R. HUNT, Notary Public.

N. B.—The foregoing is of the 7th inst. of the 1st, as the act was not published until the 3d of April, and in any absence.

There is no doubt that the above statement is a tolerably accurate exhibit, with the exception of the condition of the Treasury at the time it was published. The last item should have been \$7,450 95.

Will be observed that the last column of figures is not added. It amounts to \$147,150 02. This sum subtracted from \$678,041 04, the amount of his debts leaves \$530,891 02, which is a close approximation to the real amount of the defalcation. The statement is carefully and skillfully drawn. It is so constructed as to enable him to swear to it without subjecting himself to a criminal charge, and yet leaves a false impression.

The law required him to "set forth the amount of money actually in the Treasury at Columbus" as well as "the amount of the drafts, bills of exchange and other evidences of debt;" yet as before stated he has not added the column containing the amount of drafts, evidences of debt, &c. Nor is such item as "money in the Treasury" to be found in the statement. The mature inference an honest mind trusting to the official integrity of the Treasurer, would be that the credit column balanced the debit—i.e. if he took this trouble to add it, that the difference between them was "no-

ney," and that "money" safely lodged in the Treasury.

Mr. Gibson published no statements of the condition of the Treasury for the months of May and June.

Mr. Gibson has appeared before us, and submitted to an examination. In his deposition which is here appended, he declares that all his official communications relative to the payments alleged to have been made by Mr. Breslin to him were false—and that he received but \$303,865 34 from him.

It is not unjust to say that his present declarations, however solemnly made, are not entitled to any credit, unless sustained and corroborated by the records of the office, the testimony of others, or the declaration and conduct of Mr. Breslin.

His (Mr. Gibson's) motives in making such official communications he states were two-fold:

1st. He was one of the sureties on Breslin's official bond—and the exposure of the defalcation would involve the pecuniary ruin of himself and co-sureties, who were his friends and neighbors.

2d. He thought that by concealing the fact of the defalcation, he could secure the amount due the State.

Whether his motives constitute a justification for a breach of official duty we leave to another tribunal to decide.

In considering the evidence against Mr. Breslin, in order to illustrate the mode in which business has been transacted between successive Treasurers it seems proper to go back to the time he assumed the duties of that office.

Mr. Breslin in taking charge of the Treasury in January, 1852, opened a new set of books transferring to them the various balances which appeared to be due from his predecessor, Mr. Bliss, and subsequently executed to him a receipt thereof of which the following is a copy:

TREASURY OFFICE, OHIO.
Columbus, Oct. 20, '52.

Received of Albert A. Bliss, Esq., late Treasurer of State, payment in full of all balances charged against him as said Treasurer on the books of this office, January 12, 1852, and all indebtedness which has appeared against him up to this date.

J. G. BRESLIN, Tr. of State.

Any one on reading this receipt would have supposed that Mr. Bliss had paid over all the money due the State. Such was not the fact. The Receipt was false.

There was a balance of \$65,000 due from Mr. Bliss, which was not paid until more than three years after this date.

In response to a resolution of the Senate of December, 1852, Mr. Breslin addressed an official communication to that body which is equivalent to a positive assertion that Mr. Bliss had paid over to him all the public funds belonging to the Treasury.

The motives which induced Mr. Breslin to execute this receipt and make his official statement, the undersigned will not attempt to divide. His acts were clearly calculated, and it is fair to presume, intended to mislead and deceive. It was an unfortunate commencement of an official career. Truth is a quality which the people have a right to expect in official statements of its sworn servants.

The report of Mr. Breslin for the fiscal year ending Nov. 15, 1855, shows a balance of \$683,574 90 at that date in the Treasury. In the same report he states that the Commercial Bank of Toledo, the City Bank of Cincinnati, and W. W. Cones & Co., had failed with an aggregate of \$153,851 18 of the public money in their hands. The subtraction of this sum from the amount in the Treasury, leaves a clear balance of \$529,723 72. Upon this balance there was no extraordinary demand, except for the payment of interest on the foreign debt due Jan. 1, 1856, which amounted, with the expenses as charged by him to \$421,320 75. Deducting this from the clear balance in the Treasury, as shown by his report, there is still a balance of \$108,402 97; a sum sufficient with the regular daily income of the State, to meet all its liabilities until the settlement following. Besides the last mentioned amount, Mr. Breslin had in his hands \$94,788 88—the funds of the Canal Bank of Cleveland, which he does not notice in his report.

With the funds in his possession amply adequate to meet all demands which could be made upon the Treasury, he issued a circular to the County Treasurers, referring them to the act of 1841, and calling upon them to make the advances required by that law to enable him to pay the January interest. In compliance with the demand, the County Treasurers paid into the State Treasury \$760,715 70 between the 6th day of November and the time at which he was succeeded by Mr. Gibson.

It is true that in making this demand upon the County Treasurers, he acted in conformity with the provisions of law, and the long established practice of the Department, yet it could not have been intended that the law, or the practice should continue after the reason of them had ceased. It has been shown that he had sufficient means to pay all the claims against the Treasury, without making this demand. Why then, did he make it? The testimony of Mr. Himes, late Treasurer of Franklin county, discloses the fact that there was an extraordinary anxiety on the part of Mr. Breslin, to receive the \$20,000 due from that county. He called twice at the office of the County Treasurer, before the office, for reasons assigned in his deposition, very reluctantly paid it. If there was, as the books showed there should have been, more than half a million in the Treasury, there was no valid reason for the anxiety which he exhibited in this instance.

The facts disclosed in the deposition of Mr. W. D. Deshler, furnish unequivocal evidence of an empty Treasury towards the close of Mr. Breslin's administration. The books of the office, as before stated, showed more than one-half a million in his hands, yet he not only requested the holder to postpone the presentation of a draft of \$50,000, but when it was ultimately presented, paid only a portion of the amount. Though frequently importuned for the balance, it was not paid for more than two weeks after its first presentation. It was finally redeemed in funds which clearly indicated that the Treasury was dependent upon its daily receipts to meet its current expenses.

The conduct of a party is always of great importance in determining his guilt or innocence.

The flight of one accused of crime is a circumstance indicative of guilt. An innocent man does not resort to it. Instead of avoiding he courts inquiry into his conduct. Mr. Breslin was requested by letter, (a copy of which is hereto attached,) to furnish us with the receipts executed by Mr. Gibson to him, and to be present at the examination of the witnesses. He has neither complied with our request nor re-

plied to our letter. He has fled to a foreign jurisdiction. His flight was accompanied with declarations clearly proving that he resorted to it to avoid inquiry. He said to one of the witnesses, that he would not be taken; his person they should never have under any circumstances.

If Mr. Breslin has paid his successor all the public moneys which were in his hands, he must have evidence of the fact. To the request made by him to produce the receipts executed by Mr. Gibson, he has not thought proper to reply.

Not being able to obtain the evidence of the amounts which he paid to his successor, a familiar legal principle authorized us to resort to that of inferior quality. On application to Mr. Gibson, we were furnished with copies of the receipts. They confirm his statements of the amounts which were received by him. They are herewith submitted.

It appears that Mr. Breslin had some interest in the Greensboro Bank of Maryland, and it is in evidence that he spent \$10,000 in contesting and resisting the repeal of its charter before the Legislature of that State. It is clear that within the last year, he was the holder of \$16,000 of the Cumberland Savings Institution of same state.

He loaned \$20,000 to the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company—on which he received but \$3,000, and compromised the balance by taking the bonds of the Company for \$8,500 payable in 1858, '60 and '61.

He also loaned to the Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company a large sum, the original amount of which we have not been able to learn. In December last there was due upon the sum, \$28,548 88 which was paid in the bonds of the Company, payable in November, 1859, with 7 per cent. interest.

Mr. Breslin sought interviews with two of the witnesses whom we have examined, and in conversation with them, made acknowledgments which demonstrate that the defalcation occurred, during his administration of the Treasury.

In conversation with Col. Shouler when urged to make a public exposition of the matter, he replied that "it would do no good," "that he could not make the disclosure without involving the character of others, and the happiness of their families—and that he would not do so." He pronounced the attacks of the press upon Mr. Gibson unjust, and said that his (Mr. G's) "statements in regard to the defalcation were true"—that if Mr. Gibson was to blame one part in a hundred in regard to the matter I am to blame ninety-nine parts in a hundred."

His conversation with Mr. Follett though evidently more guarded was of similar import. The material part of it is well reported. He said that he would not attempt to divide it but give it in full. Mr. Follett, says: "Mr. B. affected to attach importance to my opinions, and I proceeded to test the sincerity of this profession by recommending that there should be no loss of time on the part of Mr. Gibson and himself in meeting and writing out a statement of facts disclosing the whole process of appropriation, let the blow fall where it might, regardless of party or persons. I enforced this recommendation by such arguments and appeals as the subject naturally suggested, alluding to his family relatives, his obligations to the state, &c. I drew his attention to the fact that he could not hide from the world the full amount of his official delinquency, and it depended on himself how low his office should sink him morally."

On an extended appeal in this direction he replied by stating a case: suppose, (said Mr. B.) suppose (mind I do not say it is so,) but suppose that individuals may have been concerned with me in the use of this money, whose position in society or whose business might be injured or destroyed by the revelations you advise me to make, what then should I do? My reply in substance was, that he should place his duty to his wife, his daughter, his family, his friends, his obligations to the State, his official oath, in one side of the scale, and in the other his obligations to these men; and if the latter outweighed the former, his course was a plain one. To all his answer was, "I will think yet." After a few general remarks, our interview ended, and I have not seen Mr. B. since.

No one we think can read the testimony which is here appended, and of which we have given a brief abstract in the foregoing pages, without being convinced that the two late treasurers were wholly unworthy the position which they have occupied. It is our opinion that Jno. G. Breslin abstracted the money from the Treasury and that Wm. H. Gibson, by concealing the defalcation has disregarded his official duty and made himself an accessory to the crime.

"WHERE IS THE PEOPLE'S MONEY?"

We are not able to give a full and satisfactory answer to this question. It is unreasonable to expect that an investigation of a few weeks duration should unravel all the intricacies of a complicated fraud which was many years in its consummation and development. The author of it has had time to cover over the traces of his guilt and obstruct the sources of information. The parties to whom the money may have been loaned, or with whom it has been entrusted are interested in withholding the facts. Some of the witnesses have testified with great reluctance. The answer of one of them, not being very full and satisfactory, we addressed him a letter making more specific inquiry; our letter and interrogatories unanswered.

Had time permitted, the law had not conferred upon us the power necessary for the complete solution of this problem. Without authority to send for persons and papers, and to punish for contempt, no commission will ever be able to tell where the money is to be found, or how it is invested. It is doubtful whether even their ample powers will bring to light all the secrets of this fraud. All the facts are known to us only, and he, though importuned to do so, has refused to disclose them. Enough has been elicited to render it probable that the money has been scattered with a free hand, and that the parties who now hold it are numerous, and many of them beyond the boundaries of this State.

Respectfully submitted,
THOMAS SPARROW, Com'r.
F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State.

Potato Rot.

We hear stories of the rot from Ireland. They come from New Jersey, and we are sorry to say from nearer home. A farmer in Avon, Lorain Co., has lost thirty acres by the rot. Another, whose seed cost him one hundred and fifty dollars, will not gather a potatoe.—Cleveland Herald.

The Republican.

J. CASKEY, - - - Editor.

THURSDAY, AUG. 27, 1857.

Circulation of the Republican, One-third larger than any other paper in the county.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

The following shows the time of departures and arrivals on the C. & C. R. R. at Millersburg and Cleveland:

Express North.—The Express leaves Millersburg at 6:12 A. M., and arrives at Cleveland at 10:43.

The Accommodation leaves Millersburg at 2:15 P. M., and arrives at Cleveland at 9:40.

Express South.—Accommodation leaves Cleveland at 6:00 A. M., and arrives at Millersburg at 12:17.

Express leaves Cleveland at 4:40 P. M., and arrives at Millersburg at 8:48.

The Express train running North connects at Orrville with the East and West trains on the P. Ft. W. and C. & E. R.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor.

Salmon P. Chase.

For Lieut. Governor.

Martin Welker.

For Judge of the Supreme Court.

Milton Sutcliffe.

For Treasurer.

Alfred P. Stone.

For Secretary of State.

Addison P. Russell.

For Board of Public Works.

Jacob Blickensderfer, Jr.

Mr. Sparrow's Report Upon the Embezzlement of the Public Money.

To the almost entire exclusion of other matter, we publish to-day the report of the committee appointed to investigate the defalcation in the public Treasury. The report was written by Thos. Sparrow, of this city, a leading member of the Buchanan party, and we regard it as a fair and candid statement of the facts of the case. It will be seen that the report is emphatic and unequivocal as to who was the defaulter. The report says: "IT IS OUR OPINION THAT JOHN G. BRESLIN ABSTRACTED THE MONEY FROM THE TREASURY."

The report substantiates the position taken by this paper in regard to the defalcation. We have said all along that the money was taken by Breslin, and that Gibson's crime was in concealing the fact after it was made known to him.

We shall not attempt, nor have we ever attempted to shield Mr. Gibson from due responsibility for his acts; nor does he ask us or any one to do so. He is soon to be tried for them in the courts of this country, and by the fiat of the jury he must stand or fall. When the Federal papers charged the defalcation upon Mr. Gibson, we have replied to the charge with a plump denial. The report of the investigating committee shows that we were right. Nor a DOLLAR OF THE MONEY WAS TAKEN BY MR. GIBSON, BUT THE WHOLE OF IT WAS ABSTRACTED BY JOHN G. BRESLIN.—Columbus Journal.

Odd Fellow's Celebration.

The members of Killbuck Lodge No. 81, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Millersburg, are having a new Hall finished, and design having a Celebration on the day of its dedication, which will be Friday, Sept. 4, 1857. The Grand Master of the State, together with other dignitaries belonging to the Order, have signified their intention to be present on the occasion.

ROBERT MASSEY, Esq., of Springfield, in this State, a man of considerable celebrity as an orator, is to deliver the Address, and a Band of Instrumental and one of Vocal Music will assist to enliven the occasion with their sweet notes.

A number of Brethren of Sister Lodges will be present to unite with those of Killbuck Lodge to make the coming together a joyous one.

Our country friends who have never yet seen an "Odd Fellow" of the initiated kind, with his "harness," can have an opportunity of having their curiosity in that way gratified, by being present on the day above named.

Beaver Academy.

Attention is directed to the advertisement for this institution, in another column. Though measurably in its infancy, the School already ranks with the first of the kind in our country. This good name has not been obtained without watchfulness and untiring industry on the part of its principal, and is likely to be enduring. A fund of \$13,000 was donated by the State to this institution, the interest of which being used enables it to reduce the price of tuition to unusually low figures.

An angry controversy is now going on between a few Republican newspapers in this State, of which Mr. BLICKENSDECKER, the Republican candidate for Board of Public Works, is the subject. The charge is, that he signed the fraudulent letting of certain Canal contracts in this State, and his nomination, therefore, one "fit to be made." The defence is, that Mr. B. being in a minority could not have prevented the signing of the contracts if he would, and that it is yet to be established that these contracts are fraudulent, &c. Common sense would say, that the proper time for the opponents of Mr. B. to have raised objections to his nomination would have been before that nomination was made, and that the course they are now pursuing, can do no good, but if persisted in, will do a great deal of harm. For the sake of the balance of the State Ticket, we hope this suicidal policy will speedily terminate.

Samuel Tiddball of Bloomfield, returned from New York on Tuesday last. He says his goods are close on to his heels, and that he wants to give a "snort" next week that will reach over the head waters of Killbuck to the umbrageous shores of Black Creek, astonishing the natives, and causing the whippersnail and whippersnail to tune their songs anew.

The Ohio State Fair for the present year takes place at Cincinnati—commencing on the 15th and continuing until the 19th of September. All articles for exhibition will be carried free on the Rail Roads—passengers for half price. Six hundred dollars have been appropriated for prizes—besides one hundred medals and four hundred diplomas.

New Paper.—We have received the first no. of the "Democratic Union," published at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, by N. Jones and J. W. Wharrens, Esqrs. The paper is Democratic in politics, neat in appearance, and exhibits considerable talent in its Editorial columns. Pecuniarily, we wish them much success, and politically, as much or more, in helping to sink the party to which they have attached themselves.

The New York Democracy.

Our opponents have been bragging ever since the last Presidential election that the different factions into which their party have for years been split up in New York, had united and that hereafter they would carry the State. There's not a word of truth in it, and they are about as likely to unite as oil and water.

They do not hold a meeting in New York city that does not break up in a row. The Times gives the following account of one held there recently. The evening entertainments consisted of whooping, dancing, fighting, &c. Whilst a Mr. SICKLES was speaking some one called him a "traitor," in answer to an allusion which he made to one of the "softs" or Van Buren party. The Times says:

Immediately a thousand cries of "Turn him out!" arose, and a general rush was made for him. He appeared to have many backers, for a free fight commenced—a regular Tammany fight, that in her old consecrated days she could not have surpassed. Around and around the room went the combatants, amid yelling and hooting that drowned every syllable which Mr. Sickles, the Chairman, and 29 or 30 of the Vice Presidents endeavored to make audible.—They went again around and around the room in a *melee*. "Let him alone," yelled Mr. Sickles. "Turn him out," yelled the crowd. "Gentlemen, it's too hot to speak, and I am sure it's too hot to fight," screamed Mr. Sickles. "Turn him out!" responded the crowd, and at length out he went, whether with whole or broken bones could not be known. Mr. Sickles resumed:

"If that party had obtained the control of affairs in Washington they would have shown the same reckless disregard."

Here another fight broke out, caused by some intemperate allusion on the part of a friend of the individual who had just been put out, and whom the crowd determined should not be put out himself. Mr. Sickles gestulated, but whether he uttered a word can only be a matter of conjecture, for not a sound was audible. The combatants took the whole room for their arena, and circled about and about, many blows being struck, but, apparently, no very severe injuries received. At length comparative quiet was again restored, when Mr. Sickles once more essayed:

"That party if successful Washington would have exhibited the same disregard for the rights of the people at large, as they did at Albany, where circumstances have given them a temporary triumph."

A third fight now commenced, a quite a frantic exhibition was made by several persons in defence of Mr. Sickles, and in denunciation of any body who attacked his motives and character, that for some minutes it seemed likely that the meeting would prematurely come to an end. However quiet was once more restored, and Mr. Sickles began again.

This is a fair illustration of the character of New York Democratic politicians. Reader, you may laugh at this or you may not; but we ask good citizens to consider if it is not a serious matter, when rowdies are supported and elevated to power by respectable citizens; and whether it is not time that the machinery by which such ruffians rule the government of cities, States, and the Nation, should be demolished, and the rascals overthrown.

The Buchanan Federalists, are now in hot pursuit after Judge Warden, who from a conscientious regard for principle and justice has withdrawn from his party and joined Freedom's host to aid protecting the soil of Ohio from the encroachments of the Slavery. The bounds who are upon his track attribute his course to disapproval is not obtaining office. These fellows have no idea that a man can be actuated in a political cause by any other motive. Politics and spoils with them are synonymous. Judge Warden is amply able to defend his position, as these fellows will find out before the close of the present canvass. So let them howl on.

The fleet engaged in laying down the Telegraph cable that is to span the Atlantic ocean, has already performed half its work successfully. When last heard from they were about 1000 miles from the Western coast of Ireland.

John Thompson, the Wall street Broker, and publisher of Thompsons Reporter, is reported broke, "or, as they say, gone up."

SALEM HORSE EXHIBITION.—The Fourth Ohio and Pennsylvania Horse Exhibition, will be held in the Park at Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of September. Several prizes are offered, and a large number of horses are expected to be entered. Competition is open to all the States.

Judge Warden said in his Cincinnati speech, "I yet owe a debt of gratitude to some of the Democratic party, and I will continue to evince my gratitude to them by pointing out the fraud their leaders impose upon them." Wonder if his creditor would not be willing to pass receipts, and forgive him the debt.

HARD TO PLEASE.—The Locomotive press of Ohio are denouncing Judge WARDEN, who recently renounced their party, for being a Catholic. This charge is being extensively copied into their papers all over the State in order to lessen the influence his letter may have among their ranks. Whether he is a Catholic or not, we neither know nor care, but look at their consistency, in denouncing him for his religious belief, and then turn round and nominate a Catholic for Secretary of State for the purpose of catching the Catholic vote.

Mrs. Cunningham, it has been decided is not the widow of Dr. Burdell. By this decision she loses a fortune but escapes the Penitentiary.

The suspension of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, is announced.

Breslin, the fugitive defaulter, is in London, Canada, with his family.

Old Wayne.—The Wooster Republican

glories bravely over the nomination of Judge WELKER for Lieut. Governor, and promises a majority of 500 in that county for the Republican State ticket. After naming the candidates it says: "This is one of the best tickets ever announced in the State. It was nominated with great unanimity and most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed. It will be elected by not less than 30,000 majority. The platform is Republican all over."

THE FORT SNELLING JOB.—The administration prints, true to their instincts, justify the sale of the Fort Snelling reservation to political favorites, at private sale, for the pittance of \$90,000, when it is admitted to be worth millions. Their excuse is that if the reservation had been put up at public sale the speculators would have combined and prevented a sale at anything over \$1,25 an acre! This silly excuse is actually put forward officially, by the commissioners who sold it.

"COSTER," THE GREAT RAT, ROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR, 388 Broadway, N. Y., has commenced the advertising campaign again in our columns. See advertisement and Special Notice in to-day's paper.

IL. B. PAYNE.—The Cleveland Leader says that the reason why this gentleman was such a flaming Free Soiler in 1850-1, was that he desired to be elected to the U. S. Senate. "He entered into negotiation with the Free Soil members, and had a flaming speech chalked out, and prepared which he was willing to make, being ready to take the highest ground required so that he could only get their votes." The